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Attorneys for Plaintiff United States of America	
IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT	
FOR THE CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA	
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,	
Plaintiff, {	
v. CIVIL ACTION NO.	
GOODRICH CORPORATION, () CV10-00824-5000	M
CORPORATION; KWIKSET LOCKS, INC.; EMHART INDUSTRIES, INC.; AMERICAN HARDWARE CORPORATION; BLACK AND DECKER, INC.; PYRO SPECTACULARS, INC.; WONG CHUNG MING a/k/a/ CHUNG MING WONG; KEN THOMPSON, INC.; and RIALTO CONCRETE PRODUCTS,	
Defendants, )	
COMPLAINT	
Plaintiff The United States of America ("United States"), by the authority	
of the Attorney General and at the request and on behalf of the Administrator	
of the United States Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA"), alleges âs	
follows:	
STATEMENT OF THE CASE	
1. This is a civil action brought pursuant to Section 107 of the	
	Assistant Attorney General Environment and Natural Resources Division JAMES R. Maca YEAL Trial Attorney Environmental Enforcement SectionCENTA & BIST OF CALIF. United States Department of Justice P.O. Box 7611 Telephone: (202) 616-8777 Facsimile: (202) 514-2583 E-mail: jamie.macayeal@usdoj.gov  Attorneys for Plaintiff United States of America IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Plaintiff,  v.  GOODRICH CORPORATION; WEST COAST LOADING CORPORATION; KWIKSET LOCKS, INC.: EMHART INDUSTRIES, INC.: AMERICA HARDWARE CORPORATION; BLACK AND DECKER, INC.: PYRO DECKER, INC.: PYRO HOMPSON, INC.; and RIALTO CONCRETE PRODUCTS, Defendants,  COMPLAINT  Plaintiff The United States of America ("United States"), by the authority of the Attorney General and at the request and on behalf of the Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA"), alleges âs follows:  STATEMENT OF THE CASE

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980, as amended, ("CERCLA"), 42 U.S.C. § 9607, for the recovery of response costs incurred by EPA in connection with the B.F. Goodrich Site in Rialto, California, against Goodrich Corporation (formerly known as B.F. Goodrich Corporation) ("Goodrich"); Black and Decker, Inc., ("Black and Decker"); West Coast Loading Corporation ("West Coast"); Kwikset Locks, Inc. ("Kwikset"); American Hardware Corporation ("American Hardware"); Emhart Industries, Inc.; Pyro Spectaculars, Inc. ("PSI"); Wong Chung Ming a/k/a/ Chung Ming Wong; Ken Thompson, Inc.; and Rialto Concrete Products. The complaint also seeks a declaratory judgment pursuant to Section 113(g) of CERCLA, 42 U.S.C. § 9613(g), that the defendants are liable for all future EPA costs of removal and remedial action not inconsistent with the National Contingency Plan, 40 C.F.R. § 300. Finally, the complaint also seeks an injunction against Goodrich; the predecessors of Black and Decker and Black and Decker; and PSI under Section 7003 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act ("RCRA"), 42 U.S.C. § 6973, to abate an imminent and substantial endangerment presented by groundwater contamination from the disposal of solid waste.

2. The subject matter of this action is the same as that in cases consolidated under <u>City of Colton v. American Promotional Events, Inc.</u>, et al., No. ED CV 09-01864 PSG (SSX). The United States is filing answers to complaints in the consolidated cases, and the claims in this complaint are also intended as counterclaims on behalf of EPA. The United States will move to consolidate this case into <u>City of Colton v. American Promotional Events, Inc.</u>, et al., No. ED CV 09-01864 PSG (SSX).

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This Court has jurisdiction over this matter pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 3. §§ 1331 and 1345, 42 U.S.C. §§ 6973. 9606, 9607(a) and 9613.

4. Venue is proper in this District pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b) and (c) and 42 U.S.C. § 9613 because the claims arose and the releases of hazardous substances occurred in this District.

### THE DEFENDANTS

- 5. Goodrich is a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business in Charlotte, North Carolina.
- 6. Black and Decker, Inc. is a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business in Maryland.
  - 7. Kwikset Locks, Inc. ("Kwikset") was a California corporation.
- 8. On or about February 11, 1952, Kwikset formed a wholly owned California corporation as a subsidiary, called West Coast Loading Corporation ("West Coast").
  - 9. On or about July 1, 1957, West Coast merged into Kwikset.
- 10. On or before July 3, 1957, American Hardware Corporation ("American Hardware") purchased virtually all the stock of Kwikset. In June of 1958, Kwikset dissolved and distributed all of its assets, debts, and liabilties to American Hardware. American Hardware continued to operate the Kwikset business as the "Kwikset Division" of American Hardware.
- 11. On or about June 30, 1964, Emhart merged with American Hardware, with American Hardware as the surviving corporation. At the time of the merger, American Hardware changed its name to Emhart Corporation.
- 12. In 1976, Emhart Corporation changed its name to Emhart Industries, Inc. Emhart Industries, Inc. is or was a Connecticut corporation

with its principal place of business in Farmington, Connecticut. In 1976, Emhart Industries, Inc. formed a holding company called Emhart Corporation to own all its stock. In 1989, Emhart Corporation merged into Black and Decker. Emhart Industries, Inc. purports to have dissolved in 2002 and distributed all its assets to Black and Decker. On information and belief, Black and Decker is the successor to the liabilities of Emhart Industries, Inc and West Coast.

- 13. Chung Ming Wong is a resident of Hong Kong.
- 14. Pyro Spectaculars, Inc. is a California corporation with its principal place of business in Rialto, California.
- 15. Ken Thompson, Inc. is a California corporation with its principal place of business in Cypress, California.
- 16. Rialto Concrete Products, Inc. is a California corporation with its principal place of business in Rialto, California.

### **GENERAL ALLEGATIONS**

- 17. The B.F. Goodrich Site is a 160 acre area in an industrial section of Rialto, California. The Site includes not only the 160 acre parcel, but also contaminated groundwater that has spread from the parcel for several miles. The primary contaminants in the groundwater are trichloroethylene ("TCE") and perchlorate.
- 18. TCE is an organic solvent once commonly used to clean manufacturing equipment. Perchlorate is an inorganic chemical used as an oxidizer in rocket propellant, flares, fireworks, and other products.
- 19. Most or all of the Site is located in the Rialto-Colton Groundwater Basin in western San Bernardino County, California. The Basin is an important source of drinking water for Rialto, Colton, and Fontana, California.

The Rialto-Colton groundwater basin supplies substantial quantities of drinking water per day, enough water to meet the needs of tens of thousands of area residents. The perchlorate and TCE contamination has forced the closure of many drinking water supply wells in the basin, requiring water utilities to pump more water from wells in clean outlying areas or to install costly water treatment systems. Two cities, one special district agency, and one private water company pump groundwater from the area.

- 20. In 2002, the Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board began investigating groundwater contamination, and EPA began assisting the Water Board in late 2002, providing technical, enforcement, and financial assistance.
- 21. In 2003, EPA made a finding of an imminent and substantial endangerment because of the groundwater contamination and issued a unilateral order to Goodrich and Emhart, under Section 106 of CERCLA, 42 U.S.C. 9606 and Section 7003 of RCRA, 42. U.S.C. § § 6973, to perform an investigation.
- 22. In 2008, EPA sampled certain groundwater monitoring wells that the private parties refused to sample. EPA has conducted a Remedial Investigation/ Feasibility Study ("RI/FS") for an interim groundwater cleanup project, and has prepared a proposed Plan for an interim remedy.
- 23. On September 23, 2009, EPA listed the Site on CERCLA's National Priorities List ("NPL"). 74 Fed. Reg. 48412 (September 23, 2009).
- 24. In 1952, Kwikset formed West Coast as a wholly owned subsidiary to operate the Site to make munitions. West Coast's operations took place on the 160 acre parcel. During the time that West Coast conducted operations, hazardous substances were disposed of at the Site. The operations

- 25. Goodrich purchased the Site from Kwikset in 1957, and owned the Site until 1966. From 1957 to approximately 1963, Goodrich conducted manufacturing operations at the Site, including research and development, and the testing and production of solid-fuel rocket propellant and solid-fuel missile and for Sidewinder rocket motors. Goodrich's operations took place on the 160 acre parcel. During the time that Goodrich conducted operations, hazardous substances were disposed of at the Site.
- 26. Since 1979, PSI has conducted fireworks production operations at 3196 N. Locust Avenue, which is a portion of the Site. PSI continues to operate at a portion of the Site. PSI has disposed of waste that contributed to the groundwater contamination.
- 27. Chung Ming Wong is the current owner of approximately 50 acres of the northern portion of the Site, including 3196 N. Locust Avenue. Mr. Wong also currently leases the property to PSI.
- 28. Ken Thompson is the current owner of four parcels of property in the southern section of the Site. Ken Thompson purchased the property in 1988.
- 29. Rialto Concrete Products, Inc. is a current operator of the Ken Thompson portion of the Site.
- 30. The property owned by Mr. Wong and leased to PSI is upgradient of the property owned by Ken Thompson and operated by Rialto Concrete Products. Contaminated groundwater is currently being released and poses a threat of continued release from 3196 N. Locust.
  - 31. Contaminated groundwater is currently being released and poses a

threat of continued release from the property owned by Ken Thompson and operated by Rialto Concrete Products.

32. Section 107(a) of CERCLA, 42 U.S.C. § 9607(a), provides in pertinent part:

Notwithstanding any other provision or rule of law, and subject only to the defenses set forth in subsection (b) of this section --

- (1) the owner and operator of a . . . facility,
- (2) any person who at the time of disposal of any hazardous substance owned or operated any facility at which such hazardous substances were disposed of,

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from which there is a release, or threatened release which causes the incurrence of response costs, of a hazardous substance, shall be liable for--

- (A) all costs of removal or remedial action incurred by the United States Government . . . not inconsistent with the national contingency plan; . . .
- 33. The Site is a "facility" within the meaning of Section 101(9) of CERCLA, 42 U.S.C. § 9601(9).
- 34. There have been releases and threatened releases of "hazardous substances" within the meaning of Section 101(14) of CERCLA, 42 U.S.C. § 9601(14), at and from the Site.
- 35. The releases and threatened releases of hazardous substances at and from the Site have caused and continue to cause the United States to incur costs to conduct response actions at the Site, including, but not limited to, studies, investigations, oversight, enforcement and indirect costs.
  - 36. Section 7003 of RCRA provides in part:

[U]pon receipt of evidence that the past or present handling, storage, treatment, transportation or disposal of any solid waste or hazardous waste may present an imminent and substantial endangerment to health or the environment, the Administrator may bring suit . . . against any person (including any past or present

generator . . . or past or present owner or operator of a treatment storage or disposal facility) who has contributed or who is contributing to such handling, storage, treatment, transportation or disposal to restrain such person from [such activity], to order such person to take such other action as may be necessary, or both. . . .

42 U.S.C. § 6973.

#### FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF (Cost Recovery Against Goodrich)

- 37. Paragraphs 1 through 36 are realleged and incorporated by reference.
- 38. As the owner and operator of a facility at the time of disposal of a hazardous substance from which facility there has been a release or threatened release of a hazardous substance, which led to the incurrence of response costs, Goodrich is liable for all such costs under Sections 107(a)(2) of CERCLA, 42 U.S.C. § 9607(a)(2).

#### SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF (Section 7003 of RCRA Against Goodrich)

- 39. Paragraphs 1 through 36 are realleged and incorporated by reference.
- 40. EPA Region 9 has determined that there is or may be an imminent and substantial endangerment to the public health or welfare or the environment from the disposal of solid waste at the Site. There is or may be an imminent and substantial endangerment to the public health or welfare or the environment from the disposal of solid waste at the Site.
- 41. Section 7003 of the RCRA, 42 U.S.C. § 6973, authorizes the United States to bring an action to secure such relief as may be necessary to abate the danger or threat at or from the Site.
  - 42. Pursuant to Section 7003 of RCRA, 42 U.S.C. § 6973, Goodrich

is liable to the United States to abate the danger or threat at or from the Site and to perform any court ordered relief as the public interest and the equities of the case may require.

# THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF (Cost Recovery Against Black and Decker and Predecessors)

- 43. Paragraphs 1 through 36 are realleged and incorporated by reference.
- 44. During the time that the predecessors of Black and Decker owned and operated the Site, hazardous substances were disposed of at the Site.
- 45. As the owner and operator of a facility at the time of disposal of a hazardous substance from which facility there has been a release or threatened release of a hazardous substance, which led to the incurrence of response costs, the predecessors of Black and Decker and Black and Decker are liable for all such costs under Sections 107(a)(2) of CERCLA, 42 U.S.C. § 9607(a)(2).

# FOURTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF (Section 7003 of RCRA Against Black and Decker and Predecessors)

- 46. Paragraphs 1 through 36 are realleged and incorporated by reference.
- 47. EPA Region 9 has determined that there is or may be an imminent and substantial endangerment to the public health or welfare or the environment from the disposal of solid waste at the Site. There is or may be an imminent and substantial endangerment to the public health or welfare or the environment from the disposal of solid waste at the Site.
- 48. Section 7003 of the RCRA, 42 U.S.C. § 6973, authorizes the United States to bring an action to secure such relief as may be necessary to abate the danger or threat at or from the Site.

49. Pursuant to Section 7003 of RCRA, 42 U.S.C. § 6973, the predecessors of Black and Decker and Black and Decker are liable to the United States to abate the danger or threat at or from the Site and to perform any court ordered relief as the public interest and the equities of the case may require.

#### FIFTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF (Cost Recovery Against PSI)

- 50. Paragraphs 1 through 36 are realleged and incorporated by reference.
- 51. As the operator of a facility from which there has been a release or threatened release of a hazardous substance, which led to the incurrence of response costs, PSI is liable for all such costs under Sections 107(a)(1) of CERCLA, 42 U.S.C. § 9607(a)(1).

#### SIXTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF (Section 7003 of RCRA Against PSI)

- 52. Paragraphs 1 through 36 are realleged and incorporated by reference.
- 53. EPA Region 9 has determined that there is or may be an imminent and substantial endangerment to the public health or welfare or the environment from the disposal of solid waste at the Site. There is or may be an imminent and substantial endangerment to the public health or welfare or the environment from the disposal of solid waste at the Site.
- 54. Section 7003 of the RCRA, 42 U.S.C. § 6973, authorizes the United States to bring an action to secure such relief as may be necessary to abate the danger or threat at or from the Site.
- 55. Pursuant to Section 7003 of RCRA, 42 U.S.C. § 6973, PSI is liable to the United States to abate the danger or threat at or from the Site and

to perform any court ordered relief as the public interest and the equities of the case may require.

#### SEVENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF (Cost Recovery Against Mr. Wong)

- 56. Paragraphs 1 through 36 are realleged and incorporated by reference.
- 57. As the owner of a facility from which there has been a release or threatened release of a hazardous substance, which led to the incurrence of response costs, Mr. Wong is liable for all such costs under Sections 107(a)(1) of CERCLA, 42 U.S.C. § 9607(a)(1).

#### EIGHTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF (Cost Recovery Against Ken Thompson)

- 58. Paragraphs 1 through 36 are realleged and incorporated by reference.
- 59. As the owner of a facility from which there has been a release or threatened release of a hazardous substance, which led to the incurrence of response costs, Ken Thompson is liable for all such costs under Sections 107(a)(1) of CERCLA, 42 U.S.C. § 9607(a)(1).

## NINTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF (Cost Recovery Against Rialto Concrete Products)

- 60. Paragraphs 1 through 36 are realleged and incorporated by reference.
- 61. As the operator of a facility from which there has been a release or threatened release of a hazardous substance, which led to the incurrence of response costs, Rialto Concrete Products is liable for all such costs under Sections 107(a)(1) of CERCLA, 42 U.S.C. § 9607(a)(1).

Pursuant to Section 113(g)(2) of CERCLA, 42 U.S.C. §

Paragraphs 1 through 36 are realleged and incorporated by

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27 28 9613(g)(2), a declaratory judgment should be entered against the Defendants declaring that they are liable for all future response costs not inconsistent with the NCP to be incurred by the United States in connection with the Site.

# PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff the United States prays that the Court:

- 1. Enter judgment against the Defendants and in favor of the United States, for all costs incurred in response to the release or threat of release of hazardous substances at and from the Site, plus interest;
- 2. Enjoin the Goodrich Corporation; the predecessors of Black and Decker and Black and Decker, Inc.; and Pyro Spectaculars, Inc. to abate the danger or threat at or from the Site and to perform any other relief as the public interest and the equities of the case may require;
- 3. Enter a declaratory judgment pursuant to Section 113(g)(2) of CERCLA, 42 U.S.C. § 9613(g)(2), that the Defendants are liable for all future response costs to be incurred by the United States in connection with the Site not inconsistent with the National Contingency Plan;
  - 4. Award court costs to the United States; and

1	5. Grant such other relief as this Court deems just and proper.
2	Respectfully submitted,
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·4	Dated: 2/3/10 Anocia S. Moreno
5	I IGRIACIA'S MORENO
. 6	Assistant Attorney General Environment & Natural Resources Division U.S. Department of Justice
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8	Dated: 24/10 Dated: 24/10
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